

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of

Charles H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.

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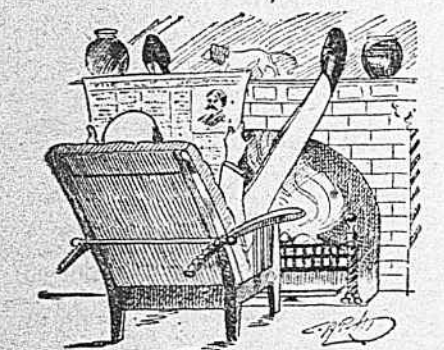
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that is, making deposits and withdrawals, is just as easy and far more time saving than banking in person. A little booklet telling why, awaits your request. Our capital and resources speak for themselves. Our advice, embodying the successful business experience of years, is at your command.

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Vaudeville Circus.
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The Most Elaborate Tented Exhibition
That will visit your city this season.
THE BEST IN AMERICA
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An Entertainment for the LADIES AND CHILDREN.
GRAND FREE STREET PARADE
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Positively Two Performances Daily—Rain or Shine.
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OUR OWN FIRESIDE
Can be made doubly attractive by the addition of a handsome
MANTEL.

Perhaps you have thought about making a change but feared the expense might be too great. May be high under some conditions but not if we do the work. We would be pleased to have you inspect the line of mantels here and also our book of designs. Then we can submit figures which will be quite low.

W. A. MOOREHEAD,
Jacobs Building, Monroe Street.

"You Can't Beat Us Unless You Cheat."
SKINNER'S TAVERN
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The largest and handsomest Sample rooms in the Country located in the new \$200,000. Court House.
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Mrs. E. A. McCartney,
Ladies Tailoring.
Gentlemen's Cleaning and Repairing.
Cheapest price for high grade Tailoring.
Third Floor, Carr Building.

Democrats Will Omit.
Exports of manufactures promise to exceed in the fiscal year 1904 those of any preceding year. For nine months they are greater by \$17,000,000 than the corresponding months in 1900, when they reached the highest figure in the country's history. In the past decade our exports have almost trebled. These are facts that will not be found in the Democratic campaign text book.—Springfield (Mass.) Union

DEMOCRATS MUST MAKE HEAVY GAINS

NECESSARY TO CAPTURE SEVENTY-FOUR ELECTORAL VOTES AS A START.

MUST GET NEW YORK TO HAVE ANY CHANCE WHAT EVER.

SOME STATES SOLID FOR BRYAN ARE NOW DEBATABLE GROUND.

In the last two Presidential elections the total electoral vote of the United States was 447, requiring 223 to elect. This year, owing to the increased membership of the House of Representatives under the new apportionment required after each decennial census, the electoral college will consist of 476 members, and 239 will be necessary to a choice. The relative electoral voting strength of the two parties, however, has not been materially changed, although the actual advantage is possibly in favor of the Republicans.

In 1896, out of a total vote of 12,923,278, William McKinley had a plurality over William J. Bryan of 696,334. The vote for all other candidates—Gold Democrat, Prohibition, and Socialist Labor—amounted to less than 320,000. In 1900 the total vote was 12,961,566, of which McKinley received 7,207,923, and Bryan 6,358,123. McKinley had \$49,759 votes over Bryan, and a clear majority over all other candidates of 456,239.

McKinley received in 1896 in the electoral college 271 votes to 176 for Bryan, a majority of 95. These votes were cast by the States of California—except that there one Democratic elector was chosen—Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky—except that one Democratic elector was chosen—Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. It will be seen by this that McKinley carried all the States usually Republican except Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Montana, Washington and Wyoming, the four latter, however, having participated in but one previous Presidential election. To more than make up for these losses, he carried Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey and West Virginia, always strongly Democratic, and Connecticut, New York and Indiana, almost always debatable ground.

Four years later, in 1900, there were some changes. McKinley lost Kentucky, but carried Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming. This increased his electoral vote to 292, and brought Bryan's down to 155, making McKinley's majority in the electoral college 137 votes. In other words, Bryan gained 12 votes in Kentucky and lost 33 in California, Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Democrats Must Make Big Gains.
The States which McKinley carried in 1900 will cast 311 electoral votes this year, and those which were carried by Bryan will cast 155. This would give a Republican majority of 146. In order to win the Democrats must gain 74 electoral votes, without the Republicans gaining any at all. The question is, where are the Democrats likely to gain any votes, and where is it probable that the Republicans may make gains in turn?

The Democrats must carry New York in order to have any chance to win the Presidency. The Empire State's 39 electoral votes are more than one-half of the total gain necessary to Democratic success. If, as the Democrats claim, New Jersey and Connecticut will follow New York's lead—which was not the case with Connecticut in 1888, nor in New Jersey in 1880 and 1888, saying nothing of earlier contests—then 58 votes would be added to the Democratic column, leaving only 16 to be obtained elsewhere. Maryland could furnish 3, of those, and, thanks to Senator Corman's election laws and constitutional amendments, is very likely to do so, although the Republicans have carried the State four times, beginning with 1895, McKinley having a plurality of 32,000 in 1896 and 13,000 in 1900. The fact that a Democrat was elected governor of Rhode Island in 1902 and 1903 by a small majority, the rest of the State officers being Republicans, leads some hopeful Democrats to believe that four more electoral votes might be had there. Rhode Island gave McKinley nearly 23,000 plurality in 1896, and nearly 14,000 in 1900. Delaware, with its three votes, is, perhaps, somewhat doubtful. It was always Democratic until within a very few years. McKinley had 3,630 plurality in 1896 and 3,671 in 1900. In 1902 the Republican candidate for State Treasurer was elected by 4,103, although a Democrat was chosen to Congress, the dispute between the Addicks and anti-Addicks factions resulting in two Republican nominees for that office.

If the Democrats carried New York,

New Jersey, Maryland, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Delaware, a contingency practically improbable, they would still lack one vote of enough to elect a President. Consequently, they will have to go to the Middle and Western States for more assistance. Indiana has been firmly in the Republican ranks since 1894, with majorities ranging from 44,000 to 35,000, the last named being cast in 1902. McKinley had 18,181 in 1896 and 26,470 in 1900. Democratic effort would seem hopeless there.

Illinois is Republican.
Some Democrats claim, basing their hopes upon factional troubles in the Republican party, that Illinois' 27 votes can be won by the Democracy. Illinois has given its electoral votes to a Democrat but once since the Republican party was founded. That was in 1892, when Cleveland carried the State by 26,993 plurality. Two years later it went Republican by 123,000, and McKinley had 142,498 in 1896 and 94,924 in 1900. In 1902 the Republican plurality was 89,770. It is no light job to overturn majorities like these, as the Democrats will undoubtedly discover later on.

If Bryan could not carry his own State of Nebraska and its neighbor, Kansas, in 1900, there is little reason for believing that any Democratic nominee can do it this year. McKinley had 7,822 over Bryan in 1900; the Republican plurality for governor in 1902 was 5,335, while last fall the Republican candidate for justice of the Supreme Court had 8,327. Kansas gave McKinley 23,354 in 1900 and in 1902 the Republican candidate for governor was elected by a plurality of 42,094.

Oregon and Washington are safely Republican. The former gave McKinley 13,141 plurality in 1900, and while on a local issue, a Democrat was elected governor in 1903 by 276 votes, the rest of the State ticket was Republican, that party had 69 members of the Legislature out of 90, and the majority in the Congressional vote was 6,232. In Washington McKinley's plurality of 12,823 in 1900 was increased to 16,473 in 1902 on justice of the Supreme Court. Judging from the election for governor in 1902 California might seem doubtful, the Republican candidate having won out by only 1,550 votes, although McKinley had 39,770 in 1900. That had little significance, however, since the Legislature then chosen had 99 Republicans out of a total membership of 120, while in the Congressional elections the Republican majority was 26,086, and this in face of the fact that in the two San Francisco districts the Democratic candidates, who were elected, ran as representatives of the labor unions.

It is scarcely worth while discussing Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Wyoming. They are regarded by all reasonable observers as Republican beyond doubt. Nobody can safely predict what Utah will do. In 1896 Bryan carried it by 51,033, McKinley having only 13,484 votes. In 1900 McKinley beat Bryan by 2,131 votes. The Republicans carried the State in 1902 by 4,781 votes; it is but stating a fact to say that this year Utah will do whatever the Mormon priesthood says the voters must do. Nevada is a "pocket borough" that will probably give its electoral vote to the Democracy. The Republicans have not carried it since 1888, but the Democratic majority in 1902 was only 1,743.

Bryan Lost Ground.

Colorado, Idaho and Montana would seem to be fair fighting ground for the Republican party. The first went body and breeches over to Bryan and free silver in 1896. Bryan had 184,882 majority. McKinley's total vote being only 26,271. In 1900 Bryan had 29,961 majority. In 1902 a Republican governor was elected by 7,295, the Republican candidate for Congressman-at-large had about 1,000 majority, the candidate in the Second district had over 2,000, while in the First district the Democratic candidate was returned as having nearly 3,000 majority, but the election frauds were so open and palpable that he resigned his seat to his Republican opponent. Last fall the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge had 7,586 plurality. Thus it would seem that Colorado is clearly an uncertain State for the Democrats.

Idaho gave Bryan 16,868 in 1896, but only 2,216 in 1900. In 1902 a Republican governor was elected by 5,045, and a member of Congress by nearly 8,000 and the Legislature was Republican by 50 out of a membership of 67. Montana has changed vastly since 1896. That year McKinley had only 10,494 votes, and Bryan had 32,043 majority. In 1900 Bryan's majority fell to 11,773, and in 1902 the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge was elected by 10,486 and a member of Congress by over 5,000, while the Legislature was largely Republican.

These facts and figures show how big a job the Democracy is tackling in attempting to elect a President this year. As usual, they are now busily engaged in carrying States months before the election. There is no good reason for Republican alarm. It will require a fight, of course, to elect the Republican ticket, but a fight must always be made. At present everything reasonable points to Republican success.—Henry Hall, in Pittsburg Dispatch.

MOUNTAIN RANGES.

When White Gives Way to Green They Are on the Decline.

There is something almost lifelike in the growth of mountains. They do not attain their maximum stature all at a leap. The first great uplift of the Sierras, Professor Lawson thinks, elevated the range about 2,500 feet. Even that was not done at a bound. It took time while the gigantic pressures were at work. Vast periods also elapsed while the growing mountains swelled upward to their culmination of 14,000 or 15,000 feet. Perhaps they are still growing.

Age has its common marks everywhere. An old man stoops, shrinks in stature and becomes round shouldered; an aged tree sheds its branches, breaks off at the top and finally tumbles into ruin; a time worn mountain loses its aspiring peaks, smooths down its jagged outlines, rounds off its steep slopes, sinking lower and lower under the constant wear of the elements until only a line of green carpeted hills remains to mark the place where tremendous summits rose into the region of perpetual snow and flashed back the sunshine from a crown of glaciers.

It is relatively an easy task to calculate the age of a mountain range which, like the Sierra Nevada range, had a new birth at the beginning of quaternary time, the latest period in the geological history of our planet. It would be far more difficult to offer the measuring tape of the centuries to the great Appalachian range, which lies just behind the Atlantic seaboard. The Appalachians date back to the remote carboniferous age, which ended so long ago that nobody probably would be willing to risk a guess at the number of millions of years which must since have elapsed. The Appalachians may have been magnificent giants in their day, but time has conquered them, as it will also conquer the rugged Sierras, and now their verdured flanks and tops delight the unarmaged eyes of railway tourists winding on swift trains of parlor cars through the rich valleys that have fattened on the substance of the disintegrated peaks.

The glory of a sun is gone when it passes from light to darkness, from solar incandescence to planetary opacity, and likewise the splendor of life for a mountain departs when it sinks from white to green and from the abode of snow to the levels of grass.—Garrett P. Serviss in Success.

LITTLE THOUGHTS.

Time that is lost is never found.
A soft answer may be a hard argument.

Difficulties are meant to rouse, not discourage.
It is more profitable to read one man than ten books.

One always has time enough if one will apply it well.
He who takes good care of the days need give himself no worry over the year.

Character consists in a man steadily pursuing the things of which he feels himself capable.

A fault which humbles a man is of more use to him than a good action which puffs him up with pride.
It is better to right your wrongs while they are young and tender than to nurse them until they are old and tough.

Readjusted.

Europeans who are inclined to deny the South African native a sense of humor should read a story of Veltman, the chief of the Fingoes, which Dr. Percival Laurence has told in his book, "On Circuit in Kaffriland." On one occasion four advocates, one of whom was Dr. Laurence, were hard up for transportation and were glad to charter one of Veltman's wagons, with a span of six mules, to convey them to the next circuit town. The charge, they were told, would be £1 pounds per mule, which they suggested was a trifle stiff. Veltman took time to consider their representation, but ultimately sent a message that his price would not be £4 per mule, but £4 per advocate!

Keeping Out the Tide.

They were on the way to India, and, as they were crossing the restless bay of Biscay, one innocent young lady, speaking to another, asked, "Why do the stewards come in and open or shut the portholes at odd times during the day and night?"

The second and better informed lady replied, "My dear, they shut or open them when the tide rises or falls."—Sporting Times.

Different Smiles.

"I assure you, my dear," he protested, "that I do not care about the smiles of other women."
"But I do," sobbed the wife, "and that's why I think it hateful of you to make me wear this shabby bonnet."—Philadelphia Press.

Clean Streets.

Keep the streets clean. Dirty streets injure the town in the eyes of strangers and also make home folks careless. The city must lead in the matter of cleanliness and beauty if it expects citizens to evince a like spirit.—Nashville American.

What Constitutes Corruption.

"Is he corrupt?"
"Oh, no; I wouldn't call him that."
"What do you consider corrupt?"
"Why, a man who sells out to two opposing interests in the same deal, of course. Anybody ought to know that."—Chicago Post.

A flower plucked in the morning continues fresh twice as long as one plucked later in the day, when the sun is upon it.

We give equal attention to every interest of the city.

ACCIDENT

AND NOT MURDER, CAUSED THE DEATH OF LITTLE JOSIE McCABILL, WHOSE BODY WAS FOUND IN CHIMNEY.

NEW YORK, May 13.—A careful police investigation into the death of Josie McCabill, the little girl whose body was found lodged in a chimney flue last night in the house adjoining the McCabill home, leads to the unqualified belief that the girl came to her death by accident.

Captain Herlihy said this afternoon that no circumstance had been covered which would tend to show that the child was murdered.

From the fact that the flue is only nine inches square and the body was found fifteen feet below the top of the chimney it was thought at first that the child had been killed and the body forced down the aperture.

BUT HE DIDN'T

Young Man With Box of Candy Said He Was to Wed Helen Gould.

NEW YORK, May 14.—"You are shaking the hand of the man who is going to marry Helen Gould," said a dapper-looking young fellow as he greeted Chief of Police Heike at Tarzany Depot, alighting from the midnight train Wednesday.

"Yes, that's me," he continued. "See this box? That's candy. That's for Helen. Congratulate me."

The Chief was interested and led him on.

"Yes, we are going to be married tomorrow. Will you show me where she lives?"

The Chief said he would be delighted and started with the young man to the station house. On the way the young man said he had fallen in love with Miss Helen Gould wirelessly, so to speak, never having seen her. At the station house he was made a prisoner. He said he was Carl C. Vost, of Philadelphia.

FEEDERS FOR RAILROADS

Motor Cars Used in England When Traffic Is Too Small For Branch.

English railways are beginning to introduce large motor cars as feeders for their lines in lieu of the more expensive branch lines or tramways. The autos are used where traffic is enough to be worth while, but is not sufficient to warrant any heavy expenditures.

One of the first railroads to make use of motor cars is the Great Western Railway. Between Slough Station and Beaconsfield it has placed in service recently a number of heavy cars.

The cars carry from 14 to 16 passengers, besides having plenty of accommodations for parcels and baggage, and even bicycles. They are of the regulation omnibus type, and the motive power is petrol. With stops it takes about 1 hour to make the distance of eight miles between the end stations, but it is expected that this time will be reduced considerably. The cars have to climb some pretty steep hills, but as the engines are of 20-horsepower 4-cylinder machines they have proved themselves equal to this task, although one of the hills has a grade of one in six.

The trip each way is made three times a day—morning, noon and evening—and there are connections with fast trains rather than with locals. The fare for the eight mile trip is 25 cents, but the lowest fare is 4 cents for a short distance. Twenty-four tickets are sold for \$5. If the undertaking should prove as advantageous as now seems probable the service will be increased, and perhaps extended. Besides this motor-car line, the Great Western Railway also operates a similar line between Hallow and the Lizard, while others are in contemplation.—New York Times.

The Happy Farm.

A little farm well tilled.
A little barn well filled.
A little wife, a boy, a girl
The happiest trip in the world.
We've plenty to eat and plenty to wear

And a little money to go to the fair;
We have no mortgage we have no debt
Over which to wriggle, foam and sweat.

We have a plenty and some to spare,
We give to the needy whoever they are.

I am contented, I'm nobody's slave,
For more than this I do not crave.
I am contented—a boon to save,
I've all there is—this side the grave.

The Madrid Hero.

The steamer Madrid was up from Pittsburg yesterday. The smoke stack had to be lowered in order to get under the F. M. and P. bridge.